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Dick's Sentiments.

When Speaker CANNON discussed in his "keynote" speech the demands of "labor" as represented by SAMUEL GOMPERS he spoke with distressing frankness and explicitness. He declared in so many words that he could not approve the Gompers programme, and that he believed the enactment of the legislation favored by the American Federation of Labor would result in injustice and injury to the country. At the time Mr. Cannon spoke few candidates for office and few of the conspicuous members of the Republican party had answered the questions put to them by Mr. Gompers. Since then several replies to these interrogations have been made public by their recipient, and it is plain that Mr. CANNON's style was not the popular one to adopt. For an example of boldness and candor, the letter written by Senator CHARLES DICK of Ohio may be taken. In it he said:

Speaking for myself, I will say cheerfully and without reservation that I favor at all times the fullest degree of just and merited recognition for the cause of labor, and shall be, as I always have been, ready to support any official action in the form of attalation or otherwise that, after due investigation and consideration, is demonstrated to be really in the interest of labor, at the same time having in mind the necessity and ability of avoiding any misguided action the ultimate effect of which might be preventive of that moral sup-port essential to the maintenance of permanent results and thus defeat the very objects most desired to accomplish."

Mr. COMPERS, strangely enough, does not find this luminous composition particularly gratifying. He puts it down as "evasive." "Evasive" of what? It boxes the compass most admirably. It may be read backward and forward with equal ease. If it is perused from right to left it means the same as it does when conned in the ordinary way. The first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth lines may be omitted without injuring its sense. Every other word may be thrown out without in the least changing its meaning. It is a model worthy of a place in the Complete Letter Writer.

Mr. GOMPERS is hard to please. His

disatisfaction indicates that he actually hoped to get a statesman of the Hon. CHARLES DICK'S calibre to commit himself to something.

The United States and Cuba.

Whether the insurrection in Cuba against the Government headed by President PALMA has acquired a dangerdoes not follow that other efforts to overthrow the Palma Government will not be made from time to time. That there have not been more of them is surprising when we bear in mind how habitually for half a century Cuban discontent has taken the form of insurrection. By and by a revolt may be successful, and then for the first time the question may become pertinent and urgent: Under what circumstances would our Government be justified by the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution in intervening in the island's affairs?

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the Liberals, the party name assumed by most of the present opponents of the so-called Moderates who support President PALMA'S Government. should prove some day strong enough to overthrow the existing administration and install themselves in power. Whether they would have anything to dread from the interposition of the United States would depend entirely upon the use made of the powers thus acquired. The Liberals claim that they constitute a large majority of the qualified voters of Cuba, and that the claim would be made good at the ballot box if an election were conducted without fraud, intimidation or seduction. They assert that at the last election they were the victims of organized violence and corruption. They go on to say that should they obtain by revolution the power which they were prevented from securing by constitutional means, the government which they would estab-lish would offer natives and foreigners all the guarantees of peace and order that are afforded by the regime over which Senor PALMA presides. Should this promise be carried out, what pretext would the Platt Amendment give the United States for interference?

The Platt Amendment empowers the United States to intervene in the affairs of Cuba for the "maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.' Of the "adequateness" our Government would have to be the judge. Of course, it does not follow that an American Executive would arrogate the right to assume beforehand that a particular Cuban party would prove in practice incompetent to enforce law and tranquillity. On the contrary, the competence of every Cuban government, no matter how established, would have to be tested by experience. If it turned out that under a given régime, whether this were the outcome of a more or less fair election or of an insurrection, the lives and property of Americans or other foreigners were endangered, it would be our right, and it might become

and duties under the Platt Amendment | old song rise in the heart and gather to. would be consonant with justice or expediency. Not with justice, for the right to rebel, which we ourselves asserted against Britain, is one inherent in the political freedom which we conferred upon the Cubans. Not with expediency, for a worse blander could not be made than to give the members of a particular political party in Cuba ground for believing that its opponents monopolized the sympathies of the American Government and people. Alike by equity and by common sense, our Executive should be prompted to refrain most carefully from even the appearance

of favoring one faction of the Cuban people as against another. We ought to be at least as wary in our attitude toward the upholders and the enemies of the present régime in Cuba as the Bannerman Government showed itself the other day toward Russia, when it reconsidered its intention to let a British squadron visit Cronstadt, lest it should seem to sympathize with the Czar as against his disaffected subjects.

It is not for outsiders, however, but for the people of Cuba to judge whether the Palma Government could not be improved upon and whether it is really the product of an honest and free expression of Cuban opinion at the ballot box. Under it the lives and property of American citizens and other foreigners have been safe: that is a fact which naturally would prepossess us in its favor. It would be extremely injudicious, however, for our Government to give a voice to such prepossessions or to act on the assumption that under a Cuban Government composed of Liberals the lives and property of our citizens would not be equally assured of safety.

When the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution was first mooted the apprehension was expressed in Washington, as well as in Havana, that under it an American Executive might be tempted to become the sponsor of a faction in Cuban politics and to interfere unfairly on its behalf. Rightly interpreted, the amendment offers no such temptation. So long as our own citizens are dealt with justly in Cuba the factional quarrels of its people will be viewed by us with indifference. Trojan and Tyrian will be treated by us without discrimination.

Valparaisa's Harbor Works.

"Only one small section of the port works was saved" is the brief reference in the despatches to the great works that were to make Valparaiso Bay one of the safest of harbors, as it has always been one of the most commodious. The people had taken so much pride in these advancing works that there is a pathetic interest in the ruin that has temporarily overwhelmed their hopes.

Valparaiso has always been the greatest Pacific port of South America, in spite of the fact that its harbor was notorously unsafe. It is a wide indentation of the coast, but there is no narrowing of its entrance, as at our Narrows, to protect the harbor from the invasion of sea storms. The great Pacific rollers pour in and dash against the harbor shores with tremendous force. Many vessels, caught in the port in the stormiest times, have dragged their anchors and been dashed to pieces on the coast.

Several years ago eminent foreign engineers were engaged to assist in preparing plans for making Valparaiso a The first pro sale harbor. without much trouble or delay, it much opposition and was finally shelved. The second series of plans was adopted, and the work of carrying it out has been in progress for about eighteen months.

Last year the Board of Public Works distributed widely a handsome pamphlet with descriptive letterpress and many illustrations and diagrams of the defences that were to make Valparaiso a safe harbor. The plans included a long stone breakwater, extending about half way across the harbor mouth, so as greatly to diminish the force of the waves on the northern and eastern sides of the harbor, and a series of interior basins along these two sides enclosed by enormous moles of masonry, within which all vessels might ride on even keel in any weather while transacting their business with the port.

This very costly and complete project for providing artificial safety for the leading South American Pacific port has attracted wide attention, and the latest edition of one of the German atlases has a special map of the harbor and the plan of improvements. The work was to occupy some years, and probably not more than a fourth of it was completed when the destruction came. The finished portions of the masonry had withstood some severe storms, but were ruined in a twinkling by the shaking of the sea floor on which they rested.

Triumph of Poke.

In this rose crowned and consummate hour our heart goes out to the Gal at the Fountain, better known as the Hokesmith Victory. The foes of the Hon. HORE SMITH made many strange and hasty charges against him, but no other of their evil imaginations so sickened enlightened public sentiment as the attack upon him for his one-third interest in the art museum of which the Hekesmith Viatory is the chief treasure. More victorious and lovelier, she stands there, naked and nude and antique, watching with calm eyes the procession of men and things. Every elbow is crooked to her. The fountain plashes, the carbonic water bottle hisses, the labor and the pleasure

of alligation go on ceaselessly. Some day by the side of the Victory will stand the majestic figure of the Hon. HOKE SMITH in bronze, as HERCULES. He clubs the railroads. He smashes the legislative Cacus. He cleans out that well known and popular" establishment

the Augean stables. And some day on the other side of the Gal will rise the counterfeit presentment of the Hon. PORE BOGGS, the guide of HOKE SMITH, the king maker of Georgia, the forum's champion and the people's chief. POKE made HOKE's success certain. From the moment when Poke came out for Houn the result of the

the eyes:

" Howatz's boom and heart are broke; Georgia fears no more the moke; Stand together, hearts of oak, PORE for HORE and HORE with PORE."

In the Gilded Gehenna, sacred to Art and Hoke, wild crowds are lapping up the rickeys. For a few weeks, at least, two or three Georgia editors will be sticking to their own business and not running for office.

Portrait of a Statesman.

The loss of a bundle of portraits of WILLIAM J. BRYAN taken in London has an element of mystery in it. Perhaps a solution may be found in what is called the most striking portrait of Mr. BRYAN ever published," one of the London series. The BRYAN trousers are shocking to the sartorial soul. Full and floppy at the ankle, they fall in folds from the knee, and sign of crease there is none. The coat, a statesman's frock, fits fairly well, but has no distinction, no character, is too ample in the skirts, and is altogether inadequate and disappointing. The set of the cravat Mr. BRYAN is responsible for; it is without symmetry, and is, besides, painfully awry.

Mr. BRYAN has one broad nervous hand resting on the back of a settee and the other is half thrust between the buttons of his coat. He stands up straight, a fine bulk of a man; and his

expression is consciously statesmanlike. What will occur to an admirer of Mr. BRYAN is that he should have a better tailor. His fame requires it and his form deserves it. Where the bundle of portraits is Scotland Yard and the embassies must employ all their resources to find out. One look at the trousers in the "most striking" picture of Mr. BRYAN should put them on the trail of the criminal. Could he be any one else than an artist tailor who resented the garment on Mr. BRYAN's legs and desired to see him taken in trousers that would add to his dignity as a citizen of the world and its leading statesman?

Trade With the Non-Contiguous American Territories.

Ten years ago exports from the United States proper to the lands now known as our "non-contiguous territories," Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, were valued at approximately \$14,000,000. During the fiscal vear recently ended they were a little in excess of \$50,000,000. As Alaska is the only one of the group which was an American possession a decade ago, an opportunity is opened to rural debating societies for a discussion of the question: Does trade follow the flag?

As a purely commercial proposition, and measured by trade returns, Porto Rico appears to have been our best investment. In 1896 we shipped to that island some \$4,000,000 worth of merchandise. Last year we shipped \$19 .-225,000 worth. In the same time Hawaii's purchases increased from \$5,464,000 to \$11,770,000. The Alaskan account grew from \$3,500,000 to \$14,375,000. The Philippine account increased from about \$1,000,000 to \$5,460,000. The purchases of Guam. Midway and Tutuila are too small for consideration.

Nearly the whole of our exports to hese regions consists of manufactured goods and of foodstuffs in a prepared or partially prepared state. Our importa consist largely of raw materials and articles partly prepared which enter into our manufacturing processes. Incomplète statistics prohibit a comparison of the growth of imports during the term. Porto Rico has increased her sales to us from \$2,550,000 to \$19,000,000, and Hawaii has increased hers from \$15,500,000 to nearly \$27,000,000. Reliable figures for Alaska and the Philippines are not available.

Neither could Mr. C. FRANCIS MURPHY discover any Jerome sentiment in 1905-

Ohio's Democrats seem to have done a complete and satisfying job in the boss smashing way. They put Three Cent Tom out of commission first, and then took their convention out of the hands of the man who thought he controlled it. The delegates wrote their own platform and named their own candidates. Revolutionary behavior; what amazing thing may the people not be expected to do next?

The nearest hydrant was more than three city blocks away. Report of a bad fire. This was not in a small farming community, a recently settled Western town. or a poor and impoverished city. It was in New York, and the property owners for a long time have been trying to get the authorities to provide adequate fire pro-

New York once had a nine that could play good baseball.

tection

Senator Beverance began his address with a glowing tribute to James G. Blains and Thomas B. Ruen. He spoke of Senator Bugane Hale of Maine as "the master mind of the United States Senate, whose leadership I gladly and faithfully follow."—Story of the Maine compaign. Indiana's Grand Young Man is nothing if not kind. The citizens of the Dirigo State must feel deeply the compliment

China is to have a constitution. It may obtain a good, serviceable second hand one, once held to be perfect in its way, but now useless to present owner, by applying to Uncle SAM, Washington, D. C.

his approval of its political giants.

You cannot have order without law .- The Pres-Also it is difficult to preserve order while public officials are doing their utmost to bring about breaches of the peace.

Race Chartty in the Mountains. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: You have occasion to publish so many instances of race prejudice that the following incident may be a velcome change. In a certain mountain village of New York State where many summer visitors gather, the minister of the Methodist church, learning that a rabbi was at one of the hotels, graciously offered him the use of his place of worship. The offer was gladly accepted and a Jewish service was con-

ducted in a Christian church.

Quite by accident it was learned that the church needed some money for a certain project, whereupon a number of Jewish children arranged a per-formance and collected about \$160, which the took great pleasure in handing over to the liberal AMERICANUS.

The Man in the Street. -is there not a pensive charm in looking

NEW YORK, August 28.

CORPORATION DIVIDENDS

Some Reasons Why They Should Be Sub-jected to Judicial Control. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present state of the law in reference to dividends does not render justice to the requirements of stockholders. The with-holding or declaring of dividends has been placed by the courts under the control of directors of copporations. Such is the state of judicial decisions, resulting in con-stant refusals by the Judges to direct the distribution of inordinate surplus accumu-lations. Some courts have declared that the retention of such funds from the stockholders, without any legitimate application to corporate purposes, amounts to fraudulent conduct; but practically the rule that the power of boards is ple over this subject has become axiomatic. This declination by the courts to exer-

cise power over dividend payments proceeds upon the theory that such distribu tion involves questions of internal policy in corporate affairs, that elements of business management are concerned, and that courts are not competent to marshal such considerations! Influenced by these views, the tribunals have relegated dividend ques-tions to the boards of directors and have pointed the stockholders to change in the directorate as their last resort. It may be noted that the adjudication

do not rest upon principle as much as upon the arguments as inconvenients. The courts were appalled at the prospect of investigating accounts of such complication and magnitude. In the outcome the stockholders were left remediless by legal proceedings, though millions of surplus could not be applicable to any corporate purposes and were properly distributable private trusts, where the trustee was charged with the duty of collecting revenues and distributing income among beneficiaries; the courts are engaged almost every day in supervising the conduct of such trustees under deeds or wills. Questions of proper repairs, of rebuilding, of rentals, of pur-chases, and finally of the proper income to be paid devisees, arise under these individual trusts continually and readily disposed of by the Judges. Directors have been judicially declared to be trustees, and the nature of their trust is similar to those above described. The duty of directors to distribute surplus the form of dividends is just a much cumbent on them as any other part of their trust. It is as much their duty as it is the duty of private trustees to pay income to While the items of expenditure allowable by directors are more varied and extensive, arising from the nature of railroad property, the realization of a genuine surplus places them under the legal obligation to pay it to investors. the courts have abdicated their rights in respect to these corporate trusts and have left directors in untrammelled and despotic control of surplus accumulations.

If this disposition of the question dividends was justified in the tory of corporate enterprise, it has ceased to be so. The present state of the law arose at a time when the surrounding legal and business conditions differed from their present status. At common law corporations could not legally own stock in other corporations. By statute we have reversed that rule and made such holdings valid. By this legislation radical changes were introduced in the theory of corporate management. When A Company acquires the majority or the practical majority of B Company stock, the policy of the latter company in respect to dividends, as well as in other material respects, may be dictated in the interest of A Company or of ita directors.

The personnel of stockholders has been subjected, as matter of fact, to other changes. When companies were owned mainly in the localities where they did business, stockholders' meetings were real meetings. Moreover, the stocks were owned and voted by they belong in large part to people under disabilities, to wit, women and children to say nothing of trustees. Add to these classes the considerable proportion held by brokers. Through these channels proxy meetings have superseded stockholders meetings. Where an outside company owns a large proportion of a subsidiary company's stock the annual meetings merely record the dictation of the former company.

Hence it has become farcical to relegate 49 per cent. of the capital stock to the decisions of such nominal meetings upon the question of distributing the surplus earnings. It follows that the remedy which the courts have heretofore assumed to exist for obtaining just distribution through the annual meetings no longer exists. And such conditions result from changes in the law of corporate ownership. as well as from changes in the character of proprietorship of stocks.

In these circumstances should not the Legislature afford relief if stocks are to constitute legitimate investments for revenue instead of becoming mere tokens for "guessing bees"? The right of stockholders to make their votes cumulative, and thus to secure some apparent representation upon boards, has been conceded by several legislative bodies. But even this modicum of relief for substantial minorities has not been available for the reasons above stated. It would seem that the sole effective relief for the great mass of security holders consists in replacing the power over dividend payments in the hands of appropriate public authorities? The State Railroad Commissioners pos

sess the requisite machinery for investigating the business and affairs of these corporations. They could be empowered to make the requisite examinations, upon the application of some reasonable proportion of stockholders, to ascertain the surplus accumulations and the proper proportion distributable among stockholders. No dividends should be valid without the consent of the Commissioners. The improper declaration of fictitious dividends would thereby be prevented. Improper method of manipulating the declaration of divi-dends would also be avoided. The whole question would be placed under quasi judicial sanction, where it properly belongs. As the law new authorizes intercorporate control, the minority bolders of stocks in controlled corporations would have some recourse. They would not be dependent for their revenues upon directors acting solely in the interests of the controlling for their revenues upon directors acting solely in the interests of the controlling company. The stockholders could present to the Railroad Commissioners their case in favor of dividends after full ascertainment of the financial conditions of their proporties. The directors could present the grounds of their opposition to dividends. In case the Commissioners certified in favor of dividends, their recommendation would earry much moral weight. But if the refusal of the board continued, the courts should be suppowered to decree the payment out of the trust estate, and upon such applications to the Judges the action of the Commissioners might possess more moral weight than it had received from the directors. Within the limited compass of this paper the details of such legislation cannot be presented. But the spectacle of sinister retention of enormous accumulations, or the equalty sinister method of distribution, should be met by some remedial measure.

New York, August 28.

UNDERGROUND GARDENS. Colonel Pescy Will Introduce the Taplo

From the Indianapolis Star.
Frank B. Possy, Surveyor of the Port at
Evansville and a Republican leader of prominence, is about to undertake in this county a remarkable experiment. He proposes to plant gardens under the earth's surface and to raise the fruits and flowers of the tropics. The hanging gardens of Babylon ranked as one of the early wonders of the world, bu the people down here say they will not be in A few years ago Col. Posey, who formerly

represented the First district in Congress, bought 260 acres of land on Pigeon Creek, lying partly in Spencer and partly in Warrick counties. On the place is a coal mine that was abandoned seventeen years ago. Re-cently Col. Posey caused the shaft to be re-opened and to his surprise he found that, unlike nearly all abandoned mines, the interior chambers were intact.

Col. Posey organized an exploring party and investigated all of the ramifications of the abandoned mine. He found it covers an area of fifteen acres, subdivided into chambers 200 feet long and of varying width. These chambers are about 100 feet below the

surface of the earth.

It at once occurred to Col. Posey, who delights in experiments, that here was an opportunity to test the feasibility of underground gardening. He was satisfied that if he could raise afteen acres of garden truck 100 feet below the earth's surface he would perform an achievement that would arrest the attention of scientific circles all over the world and at the same time prove immensely profitable. He learned by taking temperatures that the interior of the mine remains constantly at 55 degrees, the even temperature of the earth. This temperature is un-varying, winter and summer, and is the tem-perature most conducive to the growth of plant life. Furthermore, the air is sur-charged with carbonic gas, upon which

In order to grow, however, plants require light, and how to light his underground gar-dens has been a problem that was difficult to solve, but Col. Posey is convinced that he has at last found the solution. He will illuminate the various chambers and passage-ways with acetylene gas, which furnishes a

very brilliant light and is inexpensive.
"I had heard," said Col. Posey, "that some experiments conducted at Cornell University experiments conducted at correct University proved conclusively that sunlight is not necessary to the growth of plants and that acetylene gas furnishes a very good substitute. I wrote to Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Bureau of Forestry, for infor-mation on the subject, and I have just received his reply. He says that he participated in the experiments at Cornell and that while they could not be called completely succeesful they showed that plants can be made to grow and mature by the aid of acetylene gas. The cost of generating this light Ten cents will pay for the illumination of a room or chamber 200 feet long and 50 feet wide for twenty-four hours. It has been proved time and again that elec-tricity is a good substitute for sunlight in raising plants, but it is entirely too expensive for ordinary use.

Col. Posey expects to spend a good many thousands of dollars in preparing his underground gardens for cultivation. He will import into the mine hundreds of tons of rich soil and shape it into beds, such as are found in greenhouses. He has already arranged to plant a crop of mushrooms about September 1, and he expects to have mush rooms for market by Thanksgiving. His intention is to raise large quantities of lettuce and celery for the winter markets, and he will devote much attention to the cultivation of figs and oranges. He also expects to grow

Col. Posey's farm is near the Ohio River. and an electric line has been surveyed within the distance of half a city block from it, so that he anticipates no difficulty in marketing the produce of his under ground gardens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During this heated spell quite a number of your readers, including your farmer readers, have ample time, and I am asking them to explain singular condition existing on the Graddy farm, in Woodford county, Ky. Hearing of the peculiarities of the soil of this farm many persons have visited it, excited by curiosity. This is a very extensive farm, and maybe some of your agricultural readers can acts so peculiarly. No matter what is sown beans. You may sow wheat, oats or rye, beans, or you may sow turnips or radishes or even plant corn, and half the crop will be

This is the only farm of the kind in this prolific county, which is noted as the riches county in the Blue Grass region, and Wood ford county is sometimes known as the aspara

gus bed of the Garden of Eden.

Now can any of your agricultural or eve city readers explain why it is that one of th best farms in the county of Woodford is so eccentric that half of the crop comes up HENRY CLAY CAMPBELL. VERSAILLES, Ky., August 21.

In the Konrange Turnet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Has the expression "Brave old salt" no longer a place in our anguage? We shall continue its use for a white onger, apparently, as an incident I recently heard of shows. The newspapers seme months ago told how, while at target practice, a fire and ex-plesion took place in the forward turret of the Kearsarge, killing or maiming a score of her officers They did not tell, however, a touch of which every American should be pro As the officer of the deck saw the smoke, flam

and destruction, and realized the probability of further disaster, he rushed toward the scene of danger, but not before the Captain was by his side. Captain Winslow, this is my duty. I am office

Winslow crooked his elbow, drove it into the anatomical machinery of his subordinate, and as he passed by and disappeared there floated back the latest addition to the list of American navail

NEW YORK, August 20.

The United States Language. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Americanus certainly is a wonder. I really don't see why after the French drop French as their native ton and adopt English, it should not be called the French English language. So with the Germani and the Canadians would also want Canadians. English as their language, and so on. If Englis ever becomes the universal language, we shall have Chinese-English. However, I think for the

language "United States," as lots of urchins use the expression now, "T Perhaps it would be better if we all learned Irish ed adopted that as our native tongue.

ELIZABETH, August 23. WILLIAM MELLISH.

"States" it would avoid confusion if we called ou

day of reform. I would urge a later day of openi t is often very hot, and the result of putting the children into echoel at that time usually is that nothing is done in the way of progress in studies In fact a negative result occurs because the teachers are necessarily much more lag in their discipline on account of hot weather, than they are later.

As a matter of fact nothing is usually done except review work before the first of October. This cept review work, as it is called, is largely for the benefit of backward scholars. Meanwhile the norms scholar suffers from the heat without making any progress.

NEW YORK, August 22.

To Myrtale (With His Verses). Austin Dobson in Harper's Magazine.
Myrtale, when I am gone
(Who was once Anacreon),
Lay these annals of my heart
In some scoret shifne apart;
Into it put all my sighs,
All my lover's litenies,
All my lover's litenies,
All my lovers and precessations,
All my localous acoustions,
all my leabous acoustions,
all my leabous acoustions,
All the tribute of my tears,
All the tribute of my tears.

THE SURMARINE DIVER. His Essential and Complicated Helph

Under Water. From Appleton's Magazine. From his feet to his throat the diver is dressed in a one piece, loose fitting, quarter inch thick suit, consisting of the best rubber moulded between two layers of heavy canva and terminating in a copper breast an shoulder plate to which is screwed the pon with circular face plates in front and at either side, and at the back with a "goose neck" for the attachment of the air hose. Each foot of he daring adventurer is fastened to a twenty pound fron sandal, and about his waist as buckled a hundred pound leaden belt and life line. Once inside this armor, so heavy life line. Once inside this armor, so heavy and stiff and clumsy that a strong man barely staggers across a deck in it, the diver appears for all the world as if he were inside a huge, man showed believed. man shaped balloon. And in this awkward outfit, hampering every free movement, de-pendent upon a hundred and one favorable conditions, the diver braves the unknown

dangers lurking far below.

From the instant the helmet is screwed down and the helper grasps the life line and lowers the diver hand over hand, the "clicklick-click" of the pumps bringing fresh air and the hiss of the escape valve carrying away the used up air sound in the diver's ears. The "click-click-click" becomes part of his subconscious self. He is listening for it al-ways, ever; not a "click" escapes him. He starts violently at the slightest irregularity of the sound. He listens for it so intently that to save his soul be cannot count correctly one undred bricks into a bucket,

the sound. He listens for it so intently that to save his soul he cannot count correctly ene hundred bricks into a bucket, taking them one at a time. It is the speech, the one speech, the speech of the pumps which tells him, "All is well as far as we are concerned."

The diver hears the acceleration of the "click-click" as the pumps work faster with his descent where he needs more air to counteract the increasing water pressure with his descent where he needs more air to counteract the increasing water pressure. The "click-click-click" as the pumps work faster the "click-click-click" as skin—save beneath the suit against him tight as skin—save beneath the helmet and breast plate, where his lungs require freedom. As his feet strike bottom the helpless man becomes even more belpless than before. He is as fout off from the world above him. His sole means of speech consists of a few sentences communicated by tugging or shaking hose or life line. His one interpreter is the watchful helper, paying out or taking in hose and line and ever "feeling" the man below as a fisherman "feels" a fleh.

And now the very laws of nature seem turned against his helplessness. Despite the 180 or 200 pounds of armor under which he staggers in daylight, he now feels light as a feather. He has lost practically all semblance of that most fundamental element of physical strength—gravity. So nearly equal is the balance between air and lead and iron and copper that he finds that, like a man on the moon, he can make fabulous jumps by giving the slightest spring. For all practical purposes he is powerless as a man suspended in a swing, and his muscless and sinews of steel become useless, almost like those of an eight year old child. So helpless is he that he may not stand erect without being swept from his feet by the drag of current or tide against hose and life line. If he sarrikes a blow with an axe it falls comparatively harmless. Oftenest he is in such pitch darkness that he cannot twice hit in the same hiace. If he uses a shovel he may

could be moved by it. Only a revolution can effect any good in that invertebrate mass, however; so let us stew merrily on in our ow like an economic civil war, and meanwhile derive what comfort of belief in so rality we may from THE SUN. H. D. R.

Ten Millions in a Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 'A dim light breaks upon the horizon to some policy-holders as we now see why a certain railroad president was some time since so eager to of the life insurance companies in the contro of which he was allied, "hand in glove" wi other gambiers who handled the loaded dice. Ten million dollars profit in one day is worth chile. JAMES MCCRESNEY.

Need of the "Upper Middle Class." To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: If M. B. Long f Troy desires to know why Mr. Starin closed lien Island "for good" let him hark back in memory to the burning of the General Slocum; this upon the age and condition of the Starin bot reflect upon the cost of steam vessels that may no be expected to pass United States inspection, and there he will have his answer to "Why did he do it?" Plainly, the business at Glen Island isn't worth a new fleet.

No greater philanthropy can be conceived for New York's submerged, uncared for and desplace respectable "upper middle class" than the reoper ing of Givn Island or the opening of an even bette resort. We prefer to swelter quietly at home to "mixing it" in the whoop it up Bediam of the trolley car resorts and the stock yards rush of boarding the cattle cars and reaching them. The simpler, quieter and less attractive such a resort be to th rowdy and the tilpper and their female companion the better it would be for the several hundred thos sand surviving New Yorkers to whom the city has grown to be a hell of stiffing heat, distracting noise and wearying unrest.

Won't some one tell THE SUR for us of som

quiet resort, absolutely without "attractions" and devoid of all charm save that of quiet, peace and inviting seemery, where the trippers cease from trolleying and the rowdiet are at rest! Let it be some place well beyond "the five cent zone" and opposite in direction to the trend of travel to the mind recking, and destroying trailer. to the mind racking, soul destroying trolley re-sorts, which are about all this overgrown Indian pliage can oner in the way of recreation to melass and which we cannot enjoy.

New York, August 23. R. D. Harseman,

Postscript From Mere Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I didn't in-tend to pay any further attention to "Business Woman's" gabble, but when my veracity is virtually impeached I feel impelled to retaliste. I repeat that I have very little leisure, despite the fact that I am out of work a good dear of the time. I should suppose that even a "business woman" had sense enough to comprehend that a man who is anxious to work but is able to secure employment only a part of the time is necessarily one of the busicat of men. Hunting for a job is not only the most tricsome, but infinitely the most unpreasant of all

work.

Not being a political demagogue, I must decline
to discuss the rot about "this country crying for
masculine fabor." Even were this old chestnut
true, every humanitarian and patriot would utter
a fervent "Amon! Let her cry!" Better a thousand times that she weep her eyes bitnd because she can't pile up the lucre fast mough for the mit-lionaire gang, than witness the pitiful apectacle of a countless and steadily increasing army of old maids laboring under the crazy delusion that the most effective way of relieving their hapless state is to learn a man's trade and work for balt the wages a man gots.

In Country Life to America for Septimber will be found an elaborate illustrated arrives on builts and how that chould be pleasing. There are larger and a services and larger and a services and larger to the country of the control to the country of the country o

BUILDING WITH CONCRETE. Possibility of Monolithic Construction

Strangly in its Faver.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN—Sin: Mr. Crozier's letter on the "unit" idea in concrete construction I believe also draws wrong conclusions. There is no doubt that the best conclusions. There is no doubt that the best of all materials in use at the present day make fairly satisfactory buildings if their use has been intelligent and accompanied by good workmanship. Certainly every form of construction reverts to "well established rules," and concrete is not more liable to come to grief in a violation of them than is any other method of building. The weakers spot in any construction determines its maxirth, and we are all familiar with the cheerful little moral pointed out by the weakest link in the chain.

To avoid weaknesses in concrete construc-tion your correspondent says that the thought in high scientific quarters is tending toward the "unit" system of concrete construction as inevitable to insure safety and perfect work. All construction which man has devised up to the present time is "unit" construction, and concrete is the very first material which he has been able to mould into a monolithic building. To rob concrete of

places it far above every other form of building construction. It is like playing "Hamlet" with the part of the Dane omitted.

If you will stand before any of the structures in town which are being torn down and see the multifude of parts that are will. and see the multitude of parts that are put together to form a complete whole you will commence to understand what ideals to the builder are realized by reenforced concrete in the menclithic building. It is true that forms is considerable, but it is not more than it should be campared with the results obtained. It is unfortunate for the interests with other materials in cost instead of duraollity. The question is invariably asked, How much more expensive is it than wood. or how much less than stone, or is it about equal to brick? Its real worth is far above any other construction for the very great that it can be used ignorantly with good re-

sults or succeed in incompetent hands. Therefore I feel that your correspondent is quite wrong when he asserts that "the concrete block is more desirable than concrete in forms and will be more impervious, handsome and strong." The desire for beauty in the human breast has brought out nothing more immortally ugly than "rock face" con-crete blocks, unless it be the stamped imita-ALPED HOPKINS NEW YORK, August 22.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Its Conception of Pain and One of Its Remarkable Cures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A writer with the desire to have fun at the expense of Christian Science has suggested a test for the Christian Scientists, and the pepper that they shall have some cayenne is ceal. This appears in story form in your issue of August 19 under the solemn announce-ment that "Christian Scientists balk at the

pepper test for pain."

This writer shows that he is under the false impression regarding Christian Science which seems to influence others who have no understanding of what it teaches. The suffering of human or physical sense is quite as real to the Christian Scientist as to any one else to the Christian Scientist as to any one else. The Christian Scientist, however, has an entirely different understanding of what it is that suffers, and, too, of the right method to adopt in getting rid of the suffering. Whether we start with the theory that all is matter or that all is mind does not alter the seeming reality of pain while we are experiencing it. It is in getting relief from pain and its cause that we are best able to determine the correctness of our theory.

and stamping of submarine drills more than a mile away; he can hear the grating and grinding of splintered spars and timbers meving in the grasp of current or tide.

Recommic Civil War.

To the Education of the Sun—Sir: Sometimes when the Education of the Sun with merry quip and gladsome jest, not to speak of its merry ha ha. "gets after" William Jennings Bryan, whom I, deluded mortal, take seriously and look to hopefully. I wish it were perpetually cloudy weather.

But when the Sun prints such an article as "No Tabos for the Criminal Rich" I realize that after all "The Sun do move," and feel like becoming a life member.

It's good to have the Sun so on shining. I wish I could hope that the social organism could be moved by it. Only a revolution of the cane the correctness of our theory. Nothing could be harder to prove than that matter, in and of itself, causes and experience period to the spirit, while Christian Scientists and experience period to the test suggested, let me add that the Christian Scientist sees no more reason for inducing pain with a view to proving the a reason for proving to a sceptio the presence of printing presses in The Sun establishment by taking down the presses and moving them to where the doubter might be. The well known regults of Christian Science as applied to the physical and moral troubles of mankind prove the truth of its teachines presses in the sun's presses indicates their active existence.

Moreover, those who disagree with the teaching of Christian Science and do not care to

presses indicates their active-existence.
Moreover, those who disagree with the teachings of Christian Science and do not care to have it applied to their own cases are under no obligation whatever to do so. It is a question which must be decided by each person for himself or herself.

A case which proves the benign effects of Christian Science is that of a young women in Brooklyn who was attacked one evening, carbolic acid being thrown in her face and eves. The immediate result was too horrible to picture. Being a Christian Scientist, the young women relied wholly on Christien Science treatment, with the result that not only can she now see as well as ever, but not a sear remains to suggest the experience. I-understand that at least one doctor can testify to these facts. H. CORNELL WILSON.

New YORE, August 22.

From the Black Halls Mining Review.
The production of silver in the United States has not varied radically since 1800, and we arrive at our judgment of a radical variation by comparison with the change in the output of gold, which has indeed been radical. There was a difference of 14,000,000 ounces, or approximately 28 per cent. between the low production of 1894 and the high of 1892, while there has been no new extreme within twelve years. The annual output of gold has con-siderably more than doubled within that time. The variation in the world's silver production during this fifteen year period has been less than that world's annual production of gold has, on the other hand, been going steadily forward, except for the interruption by the Boer war, practically trebling

The United States has bought no silver in thirteen years. The last purchases were under the act of 1800, by which in excess of 168,000,000 ounces were acquired. During the twenty years following 1873 the Government purchased almost 500, 000,000 ounces, or at the average rate of a bout 25,000. 000 ounces per year.

Grasshoppers in a Glacier.

From Country Life in America.

One of the small glaciers in Montana is of especial interest on account of the fact that in the mass of ice there, are imbedded two strata of grasshoppers, each about a foot thick. There are literally tons of grasshoppers in the ice, and the question naturally arises as to where they came from.

The most-obvious explanation is that centuries are two enormous warrant in course of migration. ago two enormous swarms in course of migration were caught in a snewstorm, chilled and buried in the snow, where they have remained till now in a perfect state of preservation. In the accounts of the early Western explorers a few instances are mountain tops in the Rockies. . It is a very forthnate circumstance that the great extension of

ing grounds of these meeets. Why He Wanted Help.

That disaster breeds endurance nd one doubts.

In Easterner who was visiting in California at the time of the recent calamity fully recognized this fact and gave the Californians credit for it. A building had collapsed as a result of the earthquake. Besides several Californians, confined beneath the debris was a New Yorker. As the rescuers began removing the brick and timbers. A feeble voice called from a corner of the building

far below:
"Help here! I am from the East, and am unus:" to earthquakes. Take me out first.

Dr. Smoke to the Rescue From the Augusta County Argus.
A Frederick county lad named Lamp was bitten lest week by a copperhead suake and was in a serious condition; indeed he was near unto death. The timely arrival of Dr. Smoke was providential

Descriptive articles in the Century Magazine

Descriptive articles in the Century Magazina for September treat of a new journey to Khiva, of Labrador, at the Eudaon River, and of the fire worshippers of Yead. Without test series of pictures depot the anthracte region and life behind the course. There is a popular account of the magnets beam. On the first stories and Mr. A. E. W. Menon's could provide fection, and in addition to contain the first provide fection, and in addition to contain the first lighter Year toolumns.